



ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE  
**PUERTO RICO**  
Departamento de Salud

August 8, 2014

Mrs. Judith Enck  
Regional Administrator  
US Environmental Protection Agency  
Region II  
290 Broadway  
New York, New York 10007-1866

**Re: PRDOH RTCR Primacy Revision Application Package**


Dear Mrs. Enck:

Enclosed is the Puerto Rico Department of Health's (PRDOH) Primacy Revision Application Package for the approval of program revisions to adopt new or revised EPA regulations pursuant Section 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments and 40 CFR Part 142 Subpart B.

This package covers the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). The PRDOH needs full implementation and enforcement authority to proceed with the actions and provisions established in this rule. To this effect, PRDOH requests approval of the complete and final program revision. The Attorney General Statement submitted (May 23, 2014) certifies that the laws and regulations adopted were duly implemented and are enforceable.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Eng. Javier O. Torres, Drinking Water Program Director at (787) 777-0150 or by email at [javiertorres@salud.gov.pr](mailto:javiertorres@salud.gov.pr).

Sincerely,



Ana C. Ríos Armendáriz, MD  
Secretary of Health

Enclosure: RTCR Primacy Application Package

CC.: Javier O. Torres, PRDOH  
Eng. José Font, EPA-CEPD  
Michael Lowy, EPA-NY

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Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico  
Departamento de Salud



Primacy Revision Application Package  
Puerto Rico Department of Health  
Drinking Water Program

August 2014

RTCR

ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE  
PUERTO RICO  
Departamento de Salud



Departamento de Salud

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# Table of Contents

## RTCR

Section I:	State Primacy Revision Checklist
Section II:	Text of the State's Regulation
Section III:	Primacy Revision Crosswalk
Section IV:	State Reporting and Record Keeping Checklist
Section V:	Special Primacy Requirements
Section VI:	Attorney General's Statement of Enforceability
Section VII:	Appendices
	A. Guidance Documents
	B. System Notification Letter
	C. Assessment Forms:
	• Level 1 Assessment Format
	• Level 2 Assessment Format
	D. List of Sanitary Defects
	E. Protocol for Evaluation of Drinking Water Analysis Results, June 2012
	F. Proposed Minimum Criteria for Approving Level 2 Assessors
	G. Seasonal Systems Start-Up Procedure Guidelines

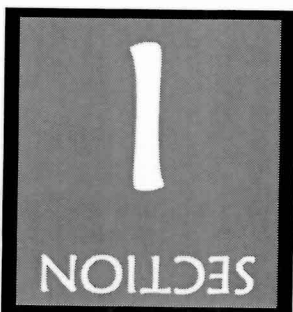
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# RTCR State Privacy Revision Checklist

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# State Primacy Revision Checklist

## RTCR

Required Program Elements		Revision to State Program under the RTCR	EPA Findings/ Comments
40 CFR 142.10	Primary Enforcement • Definition of Public Water System*	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(a)	Regulations No Less Stringent	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(1)	Maintain Inventory	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(2)	Sanitary Survey Program	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(3)	Laboratory Certification Program	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(4)	Laboratory Capability	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(5)	Plan Review Program	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(i)	Authority To Apply Regulations	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(ii)	Authority To Sue In Courts Of Competent Jurisdiction	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(iii)	Right of Entry	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(iv)	Authority To Require Records	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(v)	Authority To Require PN	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(vi)	Authority To Assess Civil And Criminal Penalties	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(vii)	Authority to require CWSs to provide CCRs	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(c)	Maintenance of Records	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(d)	Variance/Exemption Conditions (if applicable)**	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(e)	Emergency Plans	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(f)	Administrative Penalty Authority*	Adopted by Reference	
40 CFR 142.10(g)	Electronic Reporting Regulations***	Provision not applicable****	

\* Requirement from the 1996 SDWA Amendments. Regulations published in the April 28, 1998 *Federal Register*.

\*\* Regulations published in the August 14, 1998 *Federal Register*.

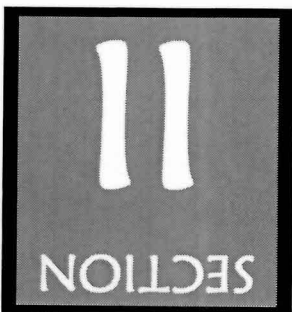
\*\*\* Regulations published in the October 13, 2005 *Federal Register*.

\*\*\*\* Reported compliance information from the PWSs to PRDOH is submitted by hard copy only. Reported information from the PRDOH to EPA is reported via SDWIS Fed Rep data management system.



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## RTCR Text of the State's Regulations









ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE  
**PUERTO RICO**  
Departamento de Salud

June 17, 2014

Mrs. Judith Enck  
Regional Administrator  
US Environmental Protection Agency  
Region II  
290 Broadway  
New York, New York 10007-1866

**Re: PRDOH RTCR Primacy Revision Application Package  
Puerto Rico-Text of the State's Regulations**

Dear Mrs. Enck:

Enclosed is the Puerto Rico's "Text of the State's Regulations" which is part of the PRDOH's RTCR Primacy Revision Application Package. This text, an excerpt from Regulation No. 7655, provides the appropriate citations to incorporate the RTCR by reference.

The PRDOH enacted Regulation No. 7655 (also known as Regulation No. 135), "General Regulation for Environmental Health", on December 29, 2008. Regulation No. 7655, Article II: Drinking Water, Section 1.00: Drinking Public Water Systems provides for the adoption, by reference, of the amendments that may be approved to Sections 141 to 143 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

Regulation No. 7655 is available through the PR Department of State's website: <http://app.estado.gobierno.pr/ReglamentosOnLine/Reglamentos/7655.pdf>. Since the online document is in Spanish, the attached document provides a true and exact translation in English of Regulation No. 7655, Article II: Drinking Water, Section 1.00: Drinking Public Water Systems.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (787) 777-0150 or by email at [javiertorres@salud.gov.pr](mailto:javiertorres@salud.gov.pr).

Sincerely,

  
Javier O. Torres, PE  
Director

Enclosure: English Translation-Regulation No. 7655

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**División de Agua Potable**

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Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico  
Departamento de Salud



**PRDOH RTCR Primacy Revision Application Package**  
**Puerto Rico-Text of the State's Regulations**

English translation of Regulation No. 7655, Article II: Drinking Water, Section 1.00: Drinking Public Water Systems:

**ARTICLE II: DRINKING WATER**  
**Section 1.00 DRINKING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**

**1.01 Requisites on Primary Standards**

1. All existing water systems and all those which will be established after the date of approval of this Regulation, should comply with the requisites on primary contaminants.
2. The drinking water primary standards in Puerto Rico should be regulated in accordance with Title 40, Part 141 of the Federal Code of Regulations, as amended.

**1.02 Implementation of the Regulations on Primary Standards**

1. The implementation of the standards on drinking water primary contaminants in Puerto Rico will be subject to Title 40, Part 142 of the "CFR", as amended.

**1.03 Requisites on Secondary Standards**

1. The drinking water secondary contaminants will be regulated in accordance with Title 40, Part 143 of the "CFR", as amended, or with any other requirement of the Department.

**1.04 Revolving Fund**

1. Prior to commencement of operation, the Secretary is authorized to require the drinking water systems, existing systems or new systems commencing to operate on or after October 1, 1999, be these communal or non-communal non-transient, to comply with Sections 1419 and 1420 of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended; as well as with the provisions of Title 40 of the Federal Code of Regulations applicable to the primacy of the Drinking Water Program of the Department; and with federal regulations of the Revolving Fund Program and its Sub-programs. The Secretary is also authorized to order discontinuance of the operation of the drinking water systems which do not comply with these requisites.
2. The water systems to be built with funds under the Revolving Fund Program should comply with Sections 1452, 1419 and 1420 of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended; also they should comply with the federal guides or provisions of the Federal Code of Regulations, as applicable; as well as with the procedures established by the Department under said program.

1.05 Variations and Exemptions.

1. The Department may grant variations and exemptions from specified provisions in accordance with Title 40, Part 141.4 of the "CFR" as provided by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of December 16, 1974, as amended.

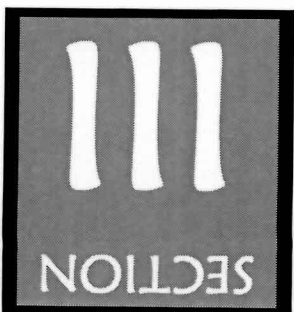
1.06 Additional Requisites.

1. The provisions of Section 1.01 and 1.02 of this Article should in no way be construed as a limitation of the authority of the Secretary to establish additional requisites and/or more stringent standards to those provided on Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as it may be amended, and Federal Code of Regulations, as it may be amended, with the purpose of safeguarding public health.



# RTCR Privacy Revision Crosswalk

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# PRDOH RTCR Privacy Revision Crosswalk

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
PART 141 NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS			
SUBPART A – GENERAL			
<b>40 CFR 141.2 DEFINITIONS.</b>			
<i>Clean compliance history</i> is, for the purposes of subpart Y, a record of no MCL violations under § 141.63; no monitoring violations under § 141.21 or subpart Y; and no coliform treatment technique trigger exceedances or treatment technique violations under subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.2	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Level 1 assessment</i> is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. It is conducted by the system operator or owner. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any State directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system.	40 CFR 141.2	Adopted by Reference	



SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<p><i>Level 2 assessment</i> is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. A Level 2 assessment provides a more detailed examination of the system (including the system's monitoring and operational practices) than does a Level 1 assessment through the use of more comprehensive investigation and review of available information, additional internal and external resources, and other relevant practices. It is conducted by an individual approved by the State, which may include the system operator. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any State directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system. The system must comply with any expedited actions or additional actions required by the State in the case of an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation.</p>	40 CFR 141.2	Adopted by Reference	
<p><i>Sanitary defect</i> is a defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place.</p>	40 CFR 141.2	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<i>Seasonal system</i> is a non-community water system that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating season.	40 CFR 141.2	Adopted by Reference	
<b>40 CFR 141.4 VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS.</b>			
Variances or exemptions from certain provisions of these regulations may be granted pursuant to sections 1415 and 1416 of the Act and subpart K of part 142 of this chapter (for small system variances) by the entity with primary enforcement responsibility, except that variances or exemptions from the MCLs for total coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> and variances from any of the treatment technique requirements of subpart H of this part may not be granted.	40 CFR 141.4(a)	Adopted by Reference	
EPA has stayed the effective date of this section relating to the total coliform MCL of § 141.63(a) for systems that demonstrate to the State that the violation of the total coliform MCL is due to a persistent growth of total coliforms in the distribution system rather than fecal or pathogenic contamination, a treatment lapse or deficiency, or a problem in the operation or maintenance of the distribution system. This is stayed until March 31, 2016, at which time the total coliform MCL is no longer effective.  Note to paragraph (a): As provided in § 142.304(a), small system variances are not available for rules addressing microbial contaminants, which would include subparts H, P, S, T, W, and Y of this part.	40 CFR 141.4(b)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<b>SUBPART C – MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<b>40 CFR 141.21 COLIFORM SAMPLING.</b>			
The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section are applicable until March 31, 2016. The provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this section are applicable until all required repeat monitoring under paragraph (b) of this section and fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> testing under paragraph (e) of this section that was initiated by a total coliform-positive sample taken before April 1, 2016 is completed, as well as analytical method, reporting, recordkeeping, public notification, and consumer confidence report requirements associated with that monitoring and testing. Beginning April 1, 2016, the provisions of subpart Y of this part are applicable, with systems required to begin regular monitoring at the same frequency as the system-specific frequency required on March 31, 2016.	40 CFR 141.21(h)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
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**SUBPART F – MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOALS AND MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOALS**

**40 CFR 141.52 MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOALS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS.**

MCLGs for the following contaminants are as indicated: Contaminant MCLG (1) <i>Giardia lamblia</i> ..... zero (2) Viruses ..... zero (3) <i>Legionella</i> ..... zero (4) Total coliforms (including fecal coliforms and <i>Escherichia coli</i> ) .....zero (5) <i>Cryptosporidium</i> ..... zero (6) <i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E. coli</i> ).....zero	40 CFR 141.52(a)(1)-(6)	Adopted by Reference	
The MCLG identified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section is applicable until March 31, 2016. The MCLG identified in paragraph (a)(6) of this section is applicable beginning April 1, 2016.	40 CFR 141.52(b)	Adopted by Reference	

**SUBPART G – NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS AND MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS**

**40 CFR 141.63 MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs) FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS.**

Until March 31, 2016, the total coliform MCL is based on the presence or absence of total coliforms in a sample, rather than coliform density.	40 CFR 141.63(a)	Adopted by Reference	
For a system that collects at least 40 samples per month, if no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month are total coliform-positive, the system is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.	40 CFR 141.63(a)(1)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
For a system that collects fewer than 40 samples per month, if no more than one sample collected during a month is total coliform-positive, the system is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.	40 CFR 141.63(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Until March 31, 2016, any fecal coliform-positive repeat sample or <i>E. coli</i> -positive repeat sample, or any total coliform-positive repeat sample following a fecal coliform-positive or <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample, constitutes a violation of the MCL for total coliforms. For purposes of the public notification requirements in subpart Q of this part, this is a violation that may pose an acute risk to health.	40 CFR 14.63(b)	Adopted by Reference	
Beginning April 1, 2016, a system is in compliance with the MCL for <i>E. coli</i> for samples taken under the provisions of subpart Y of this part unless any of the conditions identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section occur. For purposes of the public notification requirements in subpart Q of this part, violation of the MCL may pose an acute risk to health.	40 CFR 141.63(c)	Adopted by Reference	
The system has an <i>E. coli</i> -positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
The system fails to test for <i>E. coli</i> when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(4)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Until March 31, 2016, a public water system must determine compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for each month in which it is required to monitor for total coliforms. Beginning April 1, 2016, a public water system must determine compliance with the MCL for <i>E. coli</i> in paragraph (c) of this section for each month in which it is required to monitor for total coliforms.	40 CFR 141.63(d)	Adopted by Reference	
The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the following as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for total coliforms in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for <i>E. coli</i> in paragraph (c) of this section:	40 CFR 141.63(e)	Adopted by Reference	
Protection of wells from fecal contamination by appropriate placement and construction;	40 CFR 141.63(e)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
Maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system;	40 CFR 141.63(e)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Proper maintenance of the distribution system including appropriate pipe replacement and repair procedures, main flushing programs, proper operation and maintenance of storage tanks and reservoirs, cross connection control, and continual maintenance of positive water pressure in all parts of the distribution system;	40 CFR 141.63(e)(3)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Filtration and/or disinfection of surface water, as described in subparts H, P, T, and W of this part, or disinfection of ground water, as described in subpart S of this part, using strong oxidants such as chlorine, chlorine dioxide, or ozone; and	40 CFR 141.63(e)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
For systems using ground water, compliance with the requirements of an EPA-approved State Wellhead Protection Program developed and implemented under section 1428 of the SDWA.	40 CFR 141.63(e)(5)	Adopted by Reference	
The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the technology, treatment techniques, or other means available identified in paragraph (e) of this section as affordable technology, treatment techniques, or other means available to systems serving 10,000 or fewer people for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for total coliforms in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for <i>E. coli</i> in paragraph (c) of this section.	40 CFR 141.63(f)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>SUBPART H – FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION</b>			
<b>40 CFR 141.71 CRITERIA FOR AVOIDING FILTRATION.</b>			
The public water system must comply with the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total coliforms in § 141.63(a) and (b) and the MCL for <i>E. coli</i> in § 141.63(c) at least 11 months of the 12 previous months that the system served water to the public, on an ongoing basis, unless the State determines that failure to meet this requirement was not caused by a deficiency in treatment of the source water.	40 CFR 141.71(b)(5)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<b>40 CFR 141.74 ANALYTICAL AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.</b>			
<p>Until March 31, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in § 141.21. Beginning April 1, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in §§ 141.854 through 141.858. The State may allow a public water system which uses both a surface water source or a ground water source under direct influence of surface water, and a ground water source, to take disinfectant residual samples at points other than the total coliform sampling points if the State determines that such points are more representative of treated (disinfected) water quality within the distribution system. Heterotrophic bacteria, measured as heterotrophic plate count (HPC) as specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, may be measured in lieu of residual disinfectant concentration.</p>	40 CFR 141.74(b)(6)(i)	Adopted by Reference	



SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<p>Until March 31, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in § 141.21. Beginning April 1, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in §§ 141.854 through 141.858. The State may allow a public water system which uses both a surface water source or a ground water source under direct influence of surface water, and a ground water source, to take disinfectant residual samples at points other than the total coliform sampling points if the State determines that such points are more representative of treated (disinfected) water quality within the distribution system. Heterotrophic bacteria, measured as heterotrophic plate count (HPC) as specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, may be measured in lieu of residual disinfectant concentration.</p>	40 CFR 141.74(c)(3)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<b>SUBPART L – DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT REGULATIONS</b>			
<b>40 CFR 141.132 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.</b>			
<i>Routine monitoring.</i> Until March 31, 2016, community and non-transient non-community water systems that use chlorine or chloramines must measure the residual disinfectant level in the distribution system at the same point in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in § 141.21. Beginning April 1, 2016, community and non-transient non-community water systems that use chlorine or chloramines must measure the residual disinfectant level in the distribution system at the same point in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in §§ 141.854 through 141.858. Subpart H systems of this part may use the results of residual disinfectant concentration sampling conducted under § 141.74(b)(6)(i) for unfiltered systems or § 141.74(c)(3)(i) for systems which filter, in lieu of taking separate samples.	40 CFR 141.132(c)(1)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>SUBPART O – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS</b>			
<b>40 CFR 141.153 CONTENT OF THE REPORTS.</b>			
A report that contains information regarding a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment required under Subpart Y of this part must include the applicable definitions:	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Level 1 Assessment:</i> A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<i>Level 2 Assessment:</i> A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
For contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity, total coliform, fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> , the highest contaminant level used to determine compliance with an NPDWR and the range of detected levels, as follows:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	
For total coliform analytical results until March 31, 2016:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vii)	Adopted by Reference	
For fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> until March 31, 2016: The total number of positive samples;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(viii)	Adopted by Reference	
For <i>E. coli</i> analytical results under subpart Y: The total number of positive samples.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(x)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Systems required to comply with subpart Y.</i>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)	Adopted by Reference	
Any system required to comply with the Level 1 assessment requirement or a Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation must include in the report the text found in paragraph (h)(7)(i)(A) and paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(B) and (C) of this section as appropriate, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(D)(1) and (2) of this section if appropriate.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Any system required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation must include in the report the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(C)(1) and (2) of this section, if appropriate.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found <i>E. coli</i> bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found <i>E. coli</i> in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Any system that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
We failed to conduct the required assessment.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
If a system detects <i>E. coli</i> and has violated the <i>E. coli</i> MCL, in addition to completing the table as required in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, the system must include one or more of the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
We had an <i>E. coli</i> -positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
We failed to take all required repeat samples following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
We failed to test for <i>E. coli</i> when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(D)	Adopted by Reference	
If a system detects <i>E. coli</i> and has not violated the <i>E. coli</i> MCL, in addition to completing the table as required in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, the system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected <i>E. coli</i> , they are not in violation of the <i>E. coli</i> MCL.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT		FEDERAL CITATION		STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)		DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
APPENDIX A TO SUBPART O OF PART 141—REGULATED CONTAMINANTS.						
Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Microbiological contaminants:						
Total Coliform Bacteria †	MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.		MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Total Coliform Bacteria ‡	TT		TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	Use language found in § 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> †	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
<i>E. coli</i> ‡	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .		Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
† Until March 31, 2016. ‡ Beginning April 1, 2016.						



SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<b>SUBPART Q – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS</b>			
<b>40 CFR 141.202 – TIER 1 PUBLIC NOTICE—FORM, MANNER, AND FREQUENCY OF NOTICE.</b>			
TABLE 1 TO § 141.202—VIOLATION CATEGORIES AND OTHER SITUATIONS REQUIRING A TIER 1 PUBLIC NOTICE	40 CFR 141.202(a)	Adopted by Reference	
Violation of the MCL for <i>E. coli</i> (as specified in § 141.63(c));	40 CFR 141.202(a)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>40 CFR 141.203 – TIER 2 PUBLIC NOTICE—FORM, MANNER, AND FREQUENCY OF NOTICE.</b>			
The public water system must repeat the notice every three months as long as the violation or situation persists, unless the primacy agency determines that appropriate circumstances warrant a different repeat notice frequency. In no circumstance may the repeat notice be given less frequently than once per year. It is not appropriate for the primacy agency to allow less frequent repeat notice for an MCL or treatment technique violation under the Total Coliform Rule or subpart Y of this part or a treatment technique violation under the Surface Water Treatment Rule or Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. It is also not appropriate for the primacy agency to allow through its rules or policies across-the-board reductions in the repeat notice frequency for other ongoing violations requiring a Tier 2 repeat notice. Primacy agency determinations allowing repeat notices to be given less frequently than once every three months must be in writing.	40 CFR 141.203(b)(2)	Adopted by Reference	



SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)	
40 CFR 141.204 – TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICE—FORM, MANNER, AND FREQUENCY OF NOTICE.				
TABLE 1 TO § 141.204—VIOLATION CATEGORIES AND OTHER SITUATIONS REQUIRING A TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICE	40 CFR 141.204(a)	Adopted by Reference		
Availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring results, as required under § 141.207;	40 CFR 141.204(a)(4)	Adopted by Reference		
Exceedance of the fluoride secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL), as required under § 141.208; and	40 CFR 141.204(a)(5)	Adopted by Reference		
Reporting and Recordkeeping violations under subpart Y of 40 CFR part 141.	40 CFR 141.204(a)(6)	Adopted by Reference		
APPENDIX A TO SUBPART Q OF PART 141—NPDWR VIOLATIONS AND OTHER SITUATIONS REQUIRING PUBLIC NOTICE <sup>1</sup>				
Contaminant	MCL/MRDL/TT violations <sup>2</sup>		Monitoring, testing & reporting procedure violations	
	Tier of public notice required	Citation	Tier of public notice required	Citation
I. Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR): <sup>3</sup>				
A. Microbiological Contaminants				
1.a Total coliform bacteria †	2	141.63(a)	3	141.21(a)-(e)
1.b Total coliform (TT violations resulting from failure to perform assessments or corrective actions, <u>monitoring violations, and reporting violations</u> ) ‡	2	141.860(b)(1)	3	141.860(c)(1) 141.860(d)(1)
1.c Seasonal system failure to follow State-approved start-up plan prior to serving water to the public <u>or failure to provide certification to State.</u> ‡	2	141.860(b)(2)	3	141.860(d)(3)
2.a Fecal coliform/ <i>E. coli</i> †	1	141.63(b)	<sup>4</sup> 1,3	141.21(e)
2.b <i>E. coli</i> (MCL, monitoring, and reporting violations) ‡	1	141.860(a)	3	141.860(c)(2) 141.860(d)(1)

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
			141.860(d)(2)
2.c <i>E. coli</i> (TT violations resulting from failure to perform level 2 Assessments or corrective action) ‡	2	141.860(b)(1)	
<p style="text-align: center;">Appendix A—Endnotes</p> <p>† Until March 31, 2016. ‡ Beginning April 1, 2016.</p> <p>1. Violations and other situations not listed in this table (e.g., failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports), do not require notice, unless otherwise determined by the primacy agency. Primacy agencies may, at their option, also require a more stringent public notice tier (e.g., Tier 1 instead of Tier 2 or Tier 2 instead of Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under § 141.202(a) and § 141.203(a).</p> <p>2. MCL – Maximum contaminant level, MRDL – Maximum residual disinfectant level, TT – Treatment technique</p> <p>3. The term Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) is used here to include violations of MCL, MRDL, treatment technique, monitoring, and testing procedure requirements.</p> <p>4. Failure to test for fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> is a Tier 1 violation if testing is not done after any repeat sample tests positive for coliform. All other total coliform monitoring and testing procedure violations are Tier 3.</p>			
<b>APPENDIX B TO SUBPART Q OF PART 141—STANDARD HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE FOR PUBLIC NOTIFICATION</b>			
Contaminant	MCLG <sup>1</sup> mg/L	MCL <sup>2</sup> mg/L	Standard health effects language for public notification
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)			
A. Microbiological Contaminants			
1a. Total coliform †	Zero	See footnote <sup>3</sup>	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
1b. Fecal coliform/ <i>E. coli</i> †	Zero	Zero	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
1e. Subpart Y Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations ‡	N/A	TT	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
			[THE SYSTEM MUST USE THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE SENTENCES.] We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all identified sanitary defects that were found during the assessment(s).
1f. Subpart Y <i>E. coli</i> Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations ‡	N/A	TT	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for <i>E. coli</i> , indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found. [THE SYSTEM MUST USE THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE SENTENCES.] We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all identified sanitary defects that were found during the assessment that we conducted.
1g. <i>E. coli</i> ‡	Zero	In compliance unless one of the following conditions occurs: (1) The system has an <i>E. coli</i> -positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample. (2) The system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample. (3) The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample. (4) The system fails to test for <i>E. coli</i> when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
1h. Subpart Y Seasonal System TT Violations ‡	N/A	TT	When this violation includes the failure to monitor for total coliforms or <i>E. coli</i> prior to serving water to the public, the mandatory language found at 141.205(d)(2) must be used. When this violation includes failure to complete other actions, the appropriate elements found in 141.205(a) to describe the violation must be used.
† Until March 31, 2016. ‡ Beginning April 1, 2016. 1. MCLG—Maximum contaminant level goal 2. MCL—Maximum contaminant level			

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
3. For water systems analyzing at least 40 samples per month, no more than 5.0 percent of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliforms. For systems analyzing fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive for total coliforms.			

#### SUBPART S – GROUND WATER RULE

#### 40 CFR 141.402 GROUND WATER SOURCE MICROBIAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS.

<i>Triggered source water monitoring—</i>	40 CFR 141.402(a)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>General requirements.</i> A ground water system must conduct triggered source water monitoring if the conditions identified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and either (a)(1)(ii) or (a)(1)(iii) of this section exist.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The system does not provide at least 4-log treatment of viruses (using inactivation, removal, or a State-approved combination of 4-log virus inactivation and removal) before or at the first customer for each ground water source; and either	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
The system is notified that a sample collected under § 141.21(a) is total coliform-positive and the sample is not invalidated under § 141.21(c) until March 31, 2016, or	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
The system is notified that a sample collected under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 is total coliform-positive and the sample is not invalidated under § 141.853(c) beginning April 1, 2016.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Sampling requirements.</i> A ground water system must collect, within 24 hours of notification of the total coliform-positive sample, at least one ground water source sample from each ground water source in use at the time the total coliform-positive sample was collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or collected under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The State may extend the 24-hour time limit on a case-by-case basis if the system cannot collect the ground water source water sample within 24 hours due to circumstances beyond its control. In the case of an extension, the State must specify how much time the system has to collect the sample.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
If approved by the State, systems with more than one ground water source may meet the requirements of this paragraph (a)(2) by sampling a representative ground water source or sources. If directed by the State, systems must submit for State approval a triggered source water monitoring plan that identifies one or more ground water sources that are representative of each monitoring site in the system's sample siting plan under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under § 141.853 beginning April 1, 2016, and that the system intends to use for representative sampling under this paragraph.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
Until March 31, 2016, a ground water system serving 1,000 or fewer people may use a repeat sample collected from a ground water source to meet both the requirements of § 141.21(b) and to satisfy the monitoring requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section for that ground water source only if the State approves the use of <i>E. coli</i> as a fecal indicator for source water monitoring under this paragraph (a). If the repeat sample collected from the ground water source is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, the system must comply with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Beginning April 1, 2016, a ground water system serving 1,000 or fewer people may use a repeat sample collected from a ground water source to meet both the requirements of subpart Y and to satisfy the monitoring requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section for that ground water source only if the State approves the use of <i>E. coli</i> as a fecal indicator for source water monitoring under this paragraph (a) and approves the use of a single sample for meeting both the triggered source water monitoring requirements in this paragraph (a) and the repeat monitoring requirements in § 141.858. If the repeat sample collected from the ground water source is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, the system must comply with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Additional requirements.</i> If the State does not require corrective action under § 141.403(a)(2) for a fecal indicator-positive source water sample collected under paragraph (a)(2) of this section that is not invalidated under paragraph (d) of this section, the system must collect five additional source water samples from the same source within 24 hours of being notified of the fecal indicator-positive sample.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Consecutive and wholesale systems.</i>	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
In addition to the other requirements of this paragraph (a), a consecutive ground water system that has a total coliform-positive sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, must notify the wholesale system(s) within 24 hours of being notified of the total coliform-positive sample.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(i)	Adopted by Reference	



SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
In addition to the other requirements of this paragraph (a), a wholesale ground water system must comply with paragraphs (a)(4)(ii)(A) and (a)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
A wholesale ground water system that receives notice from a consecutive system it serves that a sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or collected under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, is total coliform-positive must, within 24 hours of being notified, collect a sample from its ground water source(s) under paragraph (a)(2) of this section and analyze it for a fecal indicator under paragraph (c) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(ii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
If the sample collected under paragraph (a)(4)(ii)(A) of this section is fecal indicator-positive, the wholesale ground water system must notify all consecutive systems served by that ground water source of the fecal indicator source water positive within 24 hours of being notified of the ground water source sample monitoring result and must meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(ii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Exceptions to the triggered source water monitoring requirements.</i> A ground water system is not required to comply with the source water monitoring requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if either of the following conditions exists:	40 CFR 141.402(a)(5)	Adopted by Reference	
The State determines, and documents in writing, that the total coliform-positive sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, is caused by a distribution system deficiency; or	40 CFR 141.402(a)(5)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The total coliform-positive sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, is collected at a location that meets State criteria for distribution system conditions that will cause total coliform-positive samples.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(5)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>40 CFR 141.405 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING FOR GROUND WATER SYSTEMS.</b>			
For consecutive systems, documentation of notification to the wholesale system(s) of total coliform-positive samples that are not invalidated under § 141.21(c) until March 31, 2016, or under § 141.853 beginning April 1, 2016. Documentation shall be kept for a period of not less than five years.	40 CFR 141.405(b)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>SUBPART X – AIRCRAFT DRINKING WATER RULE</b>			
<b>40 CFR 141.803 COLIFORM SAMPLING.</b>			
Air carriers must conduct analyses for total coliform and <i>E. coli</i> in accordance with the analytical methods approved in § 141.21(f)(3) and 141.21(f)(6)) until March 31, 2016, and in accordance with the analytical methods approved in § 141.852 beginning April 1, 2016.	40 CFR 141.803(a)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
The invalidation of a total coliform sample result can be made only by the Administrator in accordance with § 141.21(c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) or by the certified laboratory in accordance with § 141.21(c)(2) until March 31, 2016, or in accordance with § 141.853(c) beginning April 1, 2016, with the Administrator acting as the State.	40 CFR 141.803(a)(5)	Adopted by Reference	



SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
<b>SUBPART Y – REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE</b>			
<b>40 CFR 141.851 GENERAL.</b>			
<i>General.</i> The provisions of this subpart include both maximum contaminant level and treatment technique requirements.	40 CFR 141.851(a)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Applicability.</i> The provisions of this subpart apply to all public water systems.	40 CFR 141.851(b)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Compliance date.</i> Systems must comply with the provisions of this subpart beginning April 1, 2016, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.	40 CFR 141.851(c)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Implementation with EPA as State.</i> Systems falling under direct oversight of EPA, where EPA acts as the State, must comply with decisions made by EPA for implementation of subpart Y. EPA has authority to establish such procedures and criteria as are necessary to implement subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.851(d)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Violations of national primary drinking water regulations.</i> Failure to comply with the applicable requirements of §§ 141.851 through 141.861, including requirements established by the State pursuant to these provisions, is a violation of the national primary drinking water regulations under subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.851(e)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>40 CFR 141.852 ANALYTICAL METHODS AND LABORATORY CERTIFICATION.</b>			
<i>Analytical methodology</i>	40 CFR 141.852(a)	Adopted by Reference	
The standard sample volume required for analysis, regardless of analytical method used, is 100 ml.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(1)	Adopted by Reference	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Systems need only determine the presence or absence of total coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> ; a determination of density is not required.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
The time from sample collection to initiation of test medium incubation may not exceed 30 hours. Systems are encouraged but not required to hold samples below 10 deg. C during transit.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
If water having residual chlorine (measured as free, combined, or total chlorine) is to be analyzed, sufficient sodium thiosulfate (Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) must be added to the sample bottle before sterilization to neutralize any residual chlorine in the water sample. Dechlorination procedures are addressed in Section 9060A.2 of <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> (20th and 21st editions).	40 CFR 141.852(a)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems must conduct total coliform and <i>E. coli</i> analyses in accordance with one of the analytical methods in the following table or one of the alternative methods listed in Appendix A to subpart C of part 141.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(5)	Adopted by Reference	
Organism	Methodology Category	Method <sup>1</sup>	Citation
Total Coliforms	Lactose Fermentation Methods	Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test	Standard Methods 9221 B.1, B.2 (20th ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2,3</sup> Standard Methods Online 9221 B.1, B.2-99 <sup>2,3</sup> Standard Methods 9221 D.1, D.2 (20th ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2,7</sup> Standard Methods Online 9221 D.1, D.2-99 <sup>2,7</sup>
	Membrane Filtration Methods	Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure Membrane Filtration using MI medium m-ColiBlue24® Test <sup>2,4</sup> Chromocult <sup>2,4</sup>	Standard Methods 9222 B, C (20th ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2,4</sup> Standard Methods Online 9222 B-97 <sup>2,4</sup> , 9222 C-97 <sup>2,4</sup> EPA Method 1604 <sup>2</sup>

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	Enzyme Substrate Methods	Colilert® Colisure® E*Colite® Test <sup>2</sup> ReadyCult® Test <sup>2</sup> modified Colitag® Test <sup>2</sup>	Standard Methods 9223 B (20 <sup>th</sup> ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2, 5</sup> Standard Methods Online 9223 B-97 <sup>2, 5</sup> Standard Methods 9223 B (20 <sup>th</sup> ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2, 5, 6</sup> Standard Methods Online 9223 B-97 <sup>2, 5, 6</sup>	
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> Procedure (following Lactose Fermentation Methods).	EC-MUG medium	Standard Methods 9221 F.1 (20 <sup>th</sup> ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2</sup>	
	<i>Escherichia coli</i> Partition Method	EC broth with MUG (EC-MUG) NA-MUG medium	Standard Methods 9222 G.1c(2) (20th ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2, 8</sup> Standard Methods 9222 G.1c(1) (20th ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2</sup>	
	Membrane Filtration Methods	Membrane Filtration using MI medium m-ColiBlue24® Test <sup>3, 5</sup> Chromocult <sup>3</sup>	EPA Method 1604 <sup>2</sup>	
	Enzyme Substrate Methods	Colilert® Colisure® E*Colite® Test <sup>2</sup> ReadyCult® Test <sup>2</sup> modified Colitag® Test <sup>2</sup>	Standard Methods 9223 B (20th ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2, 5</sup> Standard Methods Online 9223 B-97 <sup>2, 5, 6</sup> Standard Methods 9223 B (20 <sup>th</sup> ed.; 21st ed.) <sup>2, 5, 6</sup> Standard Methods Online 9223 B-97 <sup>2, 5, 6</sup>	
<sup>1</sup> The procedures must be done in accordance with the documents listed in paragraph (c) of this section. For Standard Methods, either editions, 20th (1998) or 21st (2005), may be used. For the Standard Methods Online, the year in which each method was approved by the Standard Methods Committee is designated by the last two digits following the hyphen in the method number. The methods listed are the only online versions that may be used. For vendor methods, the date of the method listed in paragraph (c) of this section is the date/version of the approved method. The methods listed are the only versions that may be used for compliance with this rule. Laboratories should be careful to use only the approved versions of the methods, as product package inserts may not be the same as the approved versions of the methods. <sup>2</sup> Incorporated by reference. See paragraph (c) of this section. <sup>3</sup> Lactose broth, as commercially available, may be used in lieu of lauryl tryptose broth, if the system conducts at least 25 parallel tests between lactose broth and lauryl tryptose broth using the water normally tested, and if the findings from this comparison demonstrate that the false-positive rate and false-negative rate for total coliforms, using lactose broth, is less than 10 percent. <sup>4</sup> All filtration series must begin with membrane filtration equipment that has been sterilized by autoclaving. Exposure of filtration equipment to UV light is not adequate to ensure sterilization. Subsequent to the initial autoclaving, exposure of the filtration equipment to UV light may be used to sanitize the funnels between filtrations within a filtration series. Alternatively, membrane filtration equipment that is pre-sterilized by the manufacturer (i.e., disposable funnel units) may be used. <sup>5</sup> Multiple-tube and multi-well enumerative formats for this method are approved for use in presence-absence determination under this regulation. <sup>6</sup> Colisure® results may be read after an incubation time of 24 hours. <sup>7</sup> A multiple tube enumerative format, as described in <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> 9221, is approved for this method for use in presence-absence determination under this regulation. <sup>8</sup> The following changes must be made to the EC broth with MUG (EC-MUG) formulation: Potassium dihydrogen phosphate, KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , must be 1.5g, and 4-methylumbelliferyl-Beta-D-glucuronide must be 0.05 g.				

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<i>Laboratory certification.</i> Systems must have all compliance samples required under this subpart analyzed by a laboratory certified by the EPA or a primacy State to analyze drinking water samples. The laboratory used by the system must be certified for each method (and associated contaminant(s)) used for compliance monitoring analyses under this rule.	40 CFR 141.852(b)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Incorporation by reference.</i> The standards required in this section are incorporated by reference into this section with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, EPA must publish notice of change in the Federal Register and the material must be available to the public. All approved material is available for inspection either electronically at <a href="http://www.regulations.gov">www.regulations.gov</a> , in hard copy at the Water Docket, or from the sources indicated below. The Docket ID is EPA-HQ-OW-2008-0878. Hard copies of these documents may be viewed at the Water Docket in the EPA Docket Center, (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, <i>excluding legal holidays</i> . The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is 1-202-566-1744, and the telephone number for the Water Docket is 1-202-566-2426. Copyrighted materials are only available for viewing in hard copy. These documents are also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 1-202-741-6030 or go to: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a> .	40 CFR 141.852(c)	Adopted by Reference	

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American Public Health Association, 800 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 20th edition (1998):	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9221, "Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," B.1, B.2, "Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9221, "Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," D.1, D.2, "Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," B, "Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," C, "Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(D)	Adopted by Reference	
"Substrate Coliform Test," B, "Enzyme Substrate Test," Colilert® and Colisure®.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(E)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9221, "Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," F.1, "Escherichia coli Procedure: EC-MUG medium."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(F)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," G.1.c(2), "Escherichia coli Partition Method: EC broth with MUG (EC-MUG)."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(G)	Adopted by Reference	

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Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," G.1.c(1), " <i>Escherichia coli</i> Partition Method: NA-MUG medium."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(H)	Adopted by Reference	
"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 21st edition (2005):	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9221, "Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," B.1, B.2, "Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9221, "Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," D.1, D.2, "Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," B, "Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," C, "Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(D)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9223, "Enzyme Substrate Coliform Test," B, "Enzyme Substrate Test," Colilert® and Colisure®.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(E)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9221, "Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," F.1, " <i>Escherichia coli</i> Procedure: EC-MUG medium."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(F)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," G.1.c(2), " <i>Escherichia coli</i> Partition Method: EC broth with MUG (EC-MUG)."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(G)	Adopted by Reference	



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Standard Methods 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group," G.1.c(1), " <i>Escherichia coli</i> Partition Method: NA-MUG medium."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(H)	Adopted by Reference	
"Standard Methods Online" available at <a href="http://www.standardmethods.org">http://www.standardmethods.org</a> :	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods Online 9221, "Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group" (1999), B.1, B.2-99, "Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods Online 9221, "Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group" (1999), D.1, D.2-99, "Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods Online 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group" (1997), B-97, "Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods Online 9222, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group" (1997), C-97, "Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure."	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(D)	Adopted by Reference	
Standard Methods Online 9223, "Enzyme Substrate Coliform Test" (1997), B-97, "Enzyme Substrate Test", Colilert® and Colisure®.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(E)	Adopted by Reference	
Charm Sciences, Inc., 659 Andover Street, Lawrence, MA 01843-1032, telephone 1-800-343-2170:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
E*Colite®—"Charm E*Colite™ Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and <i>Escherichia coli</i> in Drinking Water," January 9, 1998.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(2)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

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[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(2)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
CPI International, Inc., 5580 Skylane Blvd., Santa Rosa, CA, 95403, telephone 1-800-878-7654:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
modified Colitag®, ATP D05-0035—"Modified Colitag™ Test Method for the Simultaneous Detection of <i>E. coli</i> and other Total Coliforms in Water," August 28, 2009.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(3)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(3)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
EMD Millipore (a division of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt Germany), 290 Concord Road, Billerica, MA 01821, telephone 1-800-645-5476:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
Chromocult—"Chromocult® Coliform Agar Presence/Absence Membrane Filter Test Method for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and <i>Escherichia coli</i> for Finished Waters," November 2000, Version 1.0.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(4)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Readycult®—"Readycult® Coliforms 100 Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and <i>Escherichia coli</i> in Finished Waters," January 2007, Version 1.1.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(4)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
EPA's Water Resource Center (MC-4100T), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460, telephone 1-202-566-1729:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(5)	Adopted by Reference	
EPA Method 1604, EPA 821-R-02-024—"EPA Method 1604: Total Coliforms and <i>Escherichia coli</i> in Water by Membrane Filtration Using a Simultaneous Detection Technique (MI Medium)," September 2002, <a href="http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/1604sp02.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/1604sp02.pdf</a> .	40 CFR 141.852(c)(5)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(5)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	



SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Hach Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, CO 80539, telephone 1-800-604-3493:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(6)	Adopted by Reference	
m-ColiBlue24®—"Membrane Filtration Method m-ColiBlue24® Broth," Revision 2, August 17, 1999.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(6)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(6)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>40 CFR 141.853 GENERAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.</b>			
<i>Sample siting plans.</i>	40 CFR 141.853(a)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems must develop a written sample siting plan that identifies sampling sites and a sample collection schedule that are representative of water throughout the distribution system not later than March 31, 2016. These plans are subject to State review and revision. Systems must collect total coliform samples according to the written sample siting plan. Monitoring required by §§ 141.854 through 141.858 may take place at a customer's premise, dedicated sampling station, or other designated compliance sampling location. Routine and repeat sample sites and any sampling points necessary to meet the requirements of subpart S must be reflected in the sampling plan.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems must collect samples at regular time intervals throughout the month, except that systems that use only ground water and serve 4,900 or fewer people may collect all required samples on a single day if they are taken from different sites.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems must take at least the minimum number of required samples even if the system has had an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation or has exceeded the coliform treatment technique triggers in § 141.859(a).	40 CFR 141.853(a)(3)	Adopted by Reference	

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A system may conduct more compliance monitoring than is required by this subpart to investigate potential problems in the distribution system and use monitoring as a tool to assist in uncovering problems. A system may take more than the minimum number of required routine samples and must include the results in calculating whether the coliform treatment technique trigger in § 141.859(a)(1)(i) and (ii) has been exceeded only if the samples are taken in accordance with the existing sample siting plan and are representative of water throughout the distribution system.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems must identify repeat monitoring locations in the sample siting plan. Unless the provisions of paragraphs (a)(5)(i) or (a)(5)(ii) of this section are met, the system must collect at least one repeat sample from the sampling tap where the original total coliform-positive sample was taken, and at least one repeat sample at a tap within five service connections upstream and at least one repeat sample at a tap within five service connections downstream of the original sampling site. If a total coliform-positive sample is at the end of the distribution system, or one service connection away from the end of the distribution system, the system must still take all required repeat samples. However, the State may allow an alternative sampling location in lieu of the requirement to collect at least one repeat sample upstream or downstream of the original sampling site. Except as provided for in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, systems required to conduct triggered source water monitoring under § 141.402(a) must take ground water source sample(s) in addition to repeat samples required under this subpart.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)	Adopted by Reference	

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Systems may propose repeat monitoring locations to the State that the system believes to be representative of a pathway for contamination of the distribution system. A system may elect to specify either alternative fixed locations or criteria for selecting repeat sampling sites on a situational basis in a standard operating procedure (SOP) in its sample siting plan. The system must design its SOP to focus the repeat samples at locations that best verify and determine the extent of potential contamination of the distribution system area based on specific situations. The State may modify the SOP or require alternative monitoring locations as needed.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Ground water systems serving 1,000 or fewer people may propose repeat sampling locations to the State that differentiate potential source water and distribution system contamination (e.g., by sampling at entry points to the distribution system). A ground water system with a single well required to conduct triggered source water monitoring may, with written State approval, take one of its repeat samples at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring under § 141.402(a) if the system demonstrates to the State's satisfaction that the sample siting plan remains representative of water quality in the distribution system. If approved by the State, the system may use that sample result to meet the monitoring requirements in both § 141.402(a) and this section.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	

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If a repeat sample taken at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, the system has violated the <i>E. coli</i> MCL and must also comply with § 141.402(a)(3). If a system takes more than one repeat sample at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring, the system may reduce the number of additional source water samples required under § 141.402(a)(3) by the number of repeat samples taken at that location that were not <i>E. coli</i> -positive.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
If a system takes more than one repeat sample at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring under § 141.402(a), and more than one repeat sample is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, the system has violated the <i>E. coli</i> MCL and must also comply with § 141.403(a)(1).	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
If all repeat samples taken at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring are <i>E. coli</i> -negative and a repeat sample taken at a monitoring location other than the one required for triggered source water monitoring is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, the system has violated the <i>E. coli</i> MCL, but is not required to comply with § 141.402(a)(3).	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
States may review, revise, and approve, as appropriate, repeat sampling proposed by systems under paragraphs (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section. The system must demonstrate that the sample siting plan remains representative of the water quality in the distribution system. The State may determine that monitoring at the entry point to the distribution system (especially for undisinfected ground water systems) is effective to differentiate between potential source water and distribution system problems.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(6)	Adopted by Reference	

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<i>Special purpose samples.</i> Special purpose samples, such as those taken to determine whether disinfection practices are sufficient following pipe placement, replacement, or repair, must not be used to determine whether the coliform treatment technique trigger has been exceeded. Repeat samples taken pursuant to § 141.858 are not considered special purpose samples, and must be used to determine whether the coliform treatment technique trigger has been exceeded.	40 CFR 141.853(b)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Invalidation of total coliform samples.</i> A total coliform-positive sample invalidated under this paragraph (c) of this section does not count toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of this subpart.	40 CFR 141.853(c)	Adopted by Reference	
The State may invalidate a total coliform-positive sample only if the conditions of paragraph (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section are met.	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused the total coliform-positive result.	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
The State, on the basis of the results of repeat samples collected as required under § 141.858(a), determines that the total coliform-positive sample resulted from a domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem. The State cannot invalidate a sample on the basis of repeat sample results unless all repeat sample(s) collected at the same tap as the original total coliform-positive sample are also total coliform-positive, and all repeat samples collected at a location other than the original tap are total coliform-negative (e.g., a State cannot invalidate a total coliform-positive sample on the basis of repeat samples if all the repeat samples are total coliform-negative, or if the system has only one service connection).	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	

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<p>The State has substantial grounds to believe that a total coliform-positive result is due to a circumstance or condition that does not reflect water quality in the distribution system. In this case, the system must still collect all repeat samples required under § 141.858(a), and use them to determine whether a coliform treatment technique trigger in § 141.859 has been exceeded. To invalidate a total coliform-positive sample under this paragraph, the decision and supporting rationale must be documented in writing, and approved and signed by the supervisor of the State official who recommended the decision. The State must make this document available to EPA and the public. The written documentation must state the specific cause of the total coliform-positive sample, and what action the system has taken, or will take, to correct this problem. The State may not invalidate a total coliform-positive sample solely on the grounds that all repeat samples are total coliform-negative.</p>	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	

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A laboratory must invalidate a total coliform sample (unless total coliforms are detected) if the sample produces a turbid culture in the absence of gas production using an analytical method where gas formation is examined (e.g., the Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique), produces a turbid culture in the absence of an acid reaction in the Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test, or exhibits confluent growth or produces colonies too numerous to count with an analytical method using a membrane filter (e.g., Membrane Filter Technique). If a laboratory invalidates a sample because of such interference, the system must collect another sample from the same location as the original sample within 24 hours of being notified of the interference problem, and have it analyzed for the presence of total coliforms. The system must continue to re-sample within 24 hours and have the samples analyzed until it obtains a valid result. The State may waive the 24-hour time limit on a case-by-case basis. Alternatively, the State may implement criteria for waiving the 24-hour sampling time limit to use in lieu of case-by-case extensions.	40 CFR 141.853(c)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
<b>40 CFR 141.854 ROUTINE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING 1,000 OR FEWER PEOPLE USING ONLY GROUND WATER.</b>			
<i>General.</i>	40 CFR 141.854(a)	Adopted by Reference	
The provisions of this section apply to non-community water systems using only ground water (except ground water under the direct influence of surface water, as defined in § 141.2) and serving 1,000 or fewer people.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(1)	Adopted by Reference	

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Following any total coliform-positive sample taken under the provisions of this section, systems must comply with the repeat monitoring requirements and <i>E. coli</i> analytical requirements in § 141.858.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Once all monitoring required by this section and § 141.858 for a calendar month has been completed, systems must determine whether any coliform treatment technique triggers specified in § 141.859 have been exceeded. If any trigger has been exceeded, systems must complete assessments as required by § 141.859.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
For the purpose of determining eligibility for remaining on or qualifying for quarterly monitoring under the provisions of paragraphs (f)(4) and (g)(2), respectively, of this section for transient non-community water systems, the State may elect to not count monitoring violations under § 141.860(c)(1) of this part if the missed sample is collected no later than the end of the monitoring period following the monitoring period in which the sample was missed. The system must collect the make-up sample in a different week than the routine sample for that monitoring period and should collect the sample as soon as possible during the monitoring period. The State may not use this provision under paragraph (h) of this section. This authority does not affect the provisions of §§ 141.860(c)(1) and 141.861(a)(4) of this part.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Monitoring frequency for total coliforms.</i> Systems must monitor each calendar quarter that the system provides water to the public, except for seasonal systems or as provided under paragraphs (c) through (h) and (j) of this section. Seasonal systems must meet the monitoring requirements of paragraph (i) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(b)	Adopted by Reference	



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<i>Transition to subpart Y.</i>	40 CFR 141.854(c)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems, including seasonal systems, must continue to monitor according to the total coliform monitoring schedules under § 141.21 that were in effect on March 31, 2016, unless any of the conditions for increased monitoring in paragraph (f) of this section are triggered on or after April 1, 2016, or unless otherwise directed by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(c)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
Beginning April 1, 2016, the State must perform a special monitoring evaluation during each sanitary survey to review the status of the system, including the distribution system, to determine whether the system is on an appropriate monitoring schedule. After the State has performed the special monitoring evaluation during each sanitary survey, the State may modify the system's monitoring schedule, as necessary, or it may allow the system to stay on its existing monitoring schedule, consistent with the provisions of this section. The State may not allow systems to begin less frequent monitoring under the special monitoring evaluation unless the system has already met the applicable criteria for less frequent monitoring in this section. For seasonal systems on quarterly or annual monitoring, this evaluation must include review of the approved sample siting plan, which must designate the time period(s) for monitoring based on-site-specific considerations (e.g., during periods of highest demand or highest vulnerability to contamination). The seasonal system must collect compliance samples during these time periods.	40 CFR 141.854(c)(2)	Adopted by Reference	

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<i>Annual site visits.</i> Beginning no later than calendar year 2017, systems on annual monitoring, including seasonal systems, must have an initial and recurring annual site visit by the State that is equivalent to a Level 2 assessment or an annual voluntary Level 2 assessment that meets the criteria in § 141.859(b) to remain on annual monitoring. The periodic required sanitary survey may be used to meet the requirement for an annual site visit for the year in which the sanitary survey was completed.	40 CFR 141.854(d)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Criteria for annual monitoring.</i> Beginning April 1, 2016, the State may reduce the monitoring frequency for a well-operated ground water system from quarterly routine monitoring to no less than annual monitoring, if the system demonstrates that it meets the criteria for reduced monitoring in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this section, except for a system that has been on increased monitoring under the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. A system on increased monitoring under paragraph (f) of this section must meet the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section to go to quarterly monitoring and must meet the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section to go to annual monitoring.	40 CFR 141.854(e)	Adopted by Reference	
The system has a clean compliance history for a minimum of 12 months;	40 CFR 141.854(e)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The most recent sanitary survey shows that the system is free of sanitary defects or has corrected all identified sanitary defects, has a protected water source, and meets approved construction standards; and	40 CFR 141.854(e)(2)	Adopted by Reference	

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The State has conducted an annual site visit within the last 12 months and the system has corrected all identified sanitary defects. The system may substitute a Level 2 assessment that meets the criteria in § 141.859(b) for the State annual site visit.	40 CFR 141.854(e)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Increased Monitoring Requirements for systems on quarterly or annual monitoring.</i> A system on quarterly or annual monitoring that experiences any of the events identified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(4) of this section must begin monthly monitoring the month following the event. A system on annual monitoring that experiences the event identified in paragraphs (f)(5) of this section must begin quarterly monitoring the quarter following the event. The system must continue monthly or quarterly monitoring until the requirements in paragraph (g) of this section for quarterly monitoring or paragraph (h) of this section for annual monitoring are met. A system on monthly monitoring for reasons other than those identified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(4) of this section is not considered to be on increased monitoring for the purposes of paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(f)	Adopted by Reference	
The system triggers a Level 2 assessment or two Level 1 assessments under the provisions of §141.859 in a rolling 12 month period.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The system has an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
The system has a coliform treatment technique violation.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
The system has two subpart Y monitoring violations or one subpart Y monitoring violation and one Level 1 assessment under the provisions of § 141.859 in a rolling 12-month period for a system on quarterly monitoring.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(4)	Adopted by Reference	

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The system has one subpart Y monitoring violation for a system on annual monitoring.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(5)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Requirements for returning to quarterly monitoring.</i> The State may reduce the monitoring frequency for a system on monthly monitoring triggered under paragraph (f) of this section to quarterly monitoring if the system meets the criteria in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(g)	Adopted by Reference	
Within the last 12 months, the system must have a completed sanitary survey or a site visit by the State or a voluntary Level 2 assessment by a party approved by the State, be free of sanitary defects, and have a protected water source; and	40 CFR 141.854(g)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The system must have a clean compliance history for a minimum of 12 months.	40 CFR 141.854(g)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Requirements for systems on increased monitoring to qualify for annual monitoring.</i> The State may reduce the monitoring frequency for a system on increased monitoring under paragraph (f) of this section if the system meets the criteria in paragraph (g) of this section plus the criteria in paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(h)	Adopted by Reference	
An annual site visit by the State and correction of all identified sanitary defects. The system may substitute a voluntary Level 2 assessment by a party approved by the State for the State annual site visit in any given year.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The system must have in place or adopt one or more additional enhancements to the water system barriers to contamination in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (h)(2)(v) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Cross connection control, as approved by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

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An operator certified by an appropriate State certification program or regular visits by a circuit rider certified by an appropriate State certification program.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
Continuous disinfection entering the distribution system and a residual in the distribution system in accordance with criteria specified by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
Demonstration of maintenance of at least a 4-log removal or inactivation of viruses as provided for under § 141.403(b)(3).	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	
Other equivalent enhancements to water system barriers as approved by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(v)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Seasonal systems.</i>	40 CFR 141.854(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Beginning April 1, 2016, all seasonal systems must demonstrate completion of a State-approved start-up procedure, which may include a requirement for startup sampling prior to serving water to the public.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
A seasonal system must monitor every month that it is in operation unless it meets the criteria in paragraphs (i)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section to be eligible for monitoring less frequently than monthly beginning April 1, 2016, except as provided under paragraph (c) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Seasonal systems monitoring less frequently than monthly must have an approved sample siting plan that designates the time period for monitoring based on-site-specific considerations (e.g., during periods of highest demand or highest vulnerability to contamination). Seasonal systems must collect compliance samples during this time period.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

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To be eligible for quarterly monitoring, the system must meet the criteria in paragraph (g) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
To be eligible for annual monitoring, the system must meet the criteria under paragraph (h) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
The State may exempt any seasonal system from some or all of the requirements for seasonal systems if the entire distribution system remains pressurized during the entire period that the system is not operating, except that systems that monitor less frequently than monthly must still monitor during the vulnerable period designated by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
<i>Additional routine monitoring the month following a total coliform-positive sample.</i> Systems collecting samples on a quarterly or annual frequency must conduct additional routine monitoring the month following one or more total coliform-positive samples (with or without a Level 1 treatment technique trigger). Systems must collect at least three routine samples during the next month, except that the State may waive this requirement if the conditions of paragraph (j)(1), (2), or (3) of this section are met. Systems may either collect samples at regular time intervals throughout the month or may collect all required routine samples on a single day if samples are taken from different sites. Systems must use the results of additional routine samples in coliform treatment technique trigger calculations under § 141.859(a).	40 CFR 141.854(j)	Adopted by Reference	